

Fair tonight and tomorrow; gentle west-
erly winds, becoming variable.
Temperature for twenty-four hours end-
ing 2 p.m.: Highest, 78, at 2:30 p.m. yes-
terday; lowest, 55, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 21.

GERMAN REPLY TO U. S. NOTE SAYS U-BOAT COMMANDERS ARE ORDERED TO WARN SHIPS

Will Modify Submarine Warfare to Meet America's Ideas If England Will Modify the Blockade.

ASSURANCES MAY BE ACCEPTED WITH BREAK TO FOLLOW VIOLATIONS

"Immunity for Merchant Ships Recognized by International Law" May Admit of Disagreement—First Feeling of Dis- appointment Leavened by Tone of Communication.

While final decision on the attitude of the American government waits on the official text, some cabinet members indicated that the German assurances contained in the note recorded today probably would be accepted and that diplomatic relations would not be broken unless the order to submarine commanders was violated and American lives endangered.

President Wilson and the cabinet went carefully over the note, as transmitted in news dispatches from Berlin, at the cabinet meeting today.

A first feeling that it was unsatisfactory was somewhat leavened by the text of the new orders to submarine commanders, although it was foreseen that the reference to immunity for "merchant ships recognized by international law" might admit of some dispute of interpretation.

So much depends upon words and their shades of meaning involved in translation from German to English that no decision can be attempted until the official text is in the President's hands.

Started Note Last Night.

Ambassador Gerard cabled today that he had started it on the cables last night. It ought to be in Washington tonight or early tomorrow.

Two views were current in official circles. One was that Germany had declared her intention of abandoning her "present methods of submarine warfare" as demanded by the President and that the American government might have to wait to see whether the abandonment will be effected.

The other was that the United States having already attempted to have Great Britain give up its interference with neutral commerce and having told Germany that it cannot discuss with her its negotiations with Great Britain, has no course but to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

Created Unfavorable Impression.

While the general tone of the German note created an unfavorable impression, officials took the position that the language was immaterial if the guarantees were real.

Germany's declaration that she has issued new orders to submarine commanders not to attack without warning "merchant vessels recognized by international law" was considered the chief point. The German view of merchant vessels as defined in its declaration of February 8, its purpose to sink armed ships without warning and the American view as defined in the armed ship memorandum made public recently differ in several points.

Some officials believed that for this reason the controversy had now come to the point where Germany's future action would determine the course of the United States.

The refusal of the German government to openly admit the attack on the Lusitania was considered only incidental to the main issue.

Until President Wilson himself decided whether the German note is acceptable there will be no announcement of the attitude of the government.

General Impression Unfavorable.

The State Department's only official information on the German note just before 11 o'clock this morning was a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard, sent last night, saying he just had received the document from the Berlin foreign office and that he was at once coding it and starting it by cable.

The unofficial copy sent before the cabinet. One chief point for consideration seemed to be Germany's reference to the immunity of "merchant vessels recognized by international law."

This was regarded as having possibilities of relating to the dispute between the United States and Germany, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided, or lessened by a standard of conduct which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of innocence.

The first impression in official circles was that the German note is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Con-

clusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral government is seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might, in fact, on the high seas, be used solely for protection.

Arbitrary Rule Justified.

"A neutral government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand, a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel."

Summarizing the status of a merchant ship on the high seas the declaration held:

"The status of such vessel as a warship on the high seas must be determined only upon conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose. In the absence of which it is to be presumed that the vessel has a private and peaceable character and it should be so treated by an enemy warship."

Reason for the Provision.

The declaration, however, recognized that armed merchant ships might be attacked under instructions to attack enemy warships and made this provision:

"A vessel engaged intermittently in commerce and under a commission or orders of its government imposing a penalty in pursuing and attacking enemy naval craft, possesses a status tainted with a hostile purpose, which it cannot throw aside as soon as it is attacked. It should, therefore, be considered as an armed public vessel and receive the treatment of a warship by an enemy and by neutrals. Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot expect immunity other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship."

A private vessel, engaged in seeking enemy naval craft, without such a commission, or orders from its government, stands in a relation to the enemy similar to that of a civilian who fires upon the organized military forces of a belligerent, and is entitled to no more considerate treatment."

This declaration, at first intended to be commensurate to all the powers in a memorandum, was issued as a statement of this government's attitude by direction of President Wilson, and was communicated to all the powers.

ENVOY COMES TO CAPITAL.

Von Bernstorff Receives Copy of Note by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, left for Washington today on a 1 o'clock train after having received by wireless telegraph, at his hotel here the text of the German note. The ambassador denied himself to interviewers while it was in process of transmission. It is known, however, that the German embassy view is that the note is all for nothing which the United States asked; that it signifies a return to what has been termed "cruiser warfare"—that is, the operation of submarines as cruisers, intercepting commerce with visit and search. The embassy view is that inasmuch as no mention was made in the note of the question of armament it is not a complicating feature.

(Text of German Reply on Page 3.)

BRITISH TO FREE TEUTONS TAKEN FROM THE CHINA

LONDON, May 5, 4:55 p.m.—The British government has decided to release thirty-eight Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamship China.

CABINET REFUSES TO DISCUSS NOTE

When the cabinet meeting broke up Secretary Lansing met all inquiries with this reply: "I cannot discuss it at all at this time."

All the other members of the cabinet made similar statements. It was plain that President Wilson would decide after studying the official text. Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, would make no comment on the German government's reply to the United States in the submarine controversy.

"I can say nothing at this time," said the senator.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW REMAINS IN DOUBT

Course Will Be Decided When

He Gets Official German Note.

Germany has again placed the United States in position where her promises to abandon illegal submarine warfare, as demanded by President Wilson, must be trusted; the future to determine the trustworthiness of these promises.

That was the prevailing view in official circles today, despite the assurance that characterizes America's apparent yielding to the exactions the President insisted upon.

The whole thing resolves itself into the good faith of the German government, according to the opinions of the majority of those who read the newspaper text of the German answer today.

Two Views Advanced.

Analysis of the note led to two views. The first was that Germany's answer really declares that she has abandoned her objectionable methods of submarine warfare, although attempting to exact that the United States, in return for this, will compel Great Britain to let up on her food embargo.

The second view was that the President will view the answer as amounting to nothing more than has been promised by Germany.

That it holds out only vague conditional promises; that no trust can be placed in them, and that the United States might as well cease its relations with Berlin now as in the future.

West of the Meuse, after bombardment by the French war office, but they were repulsed along the whole front.

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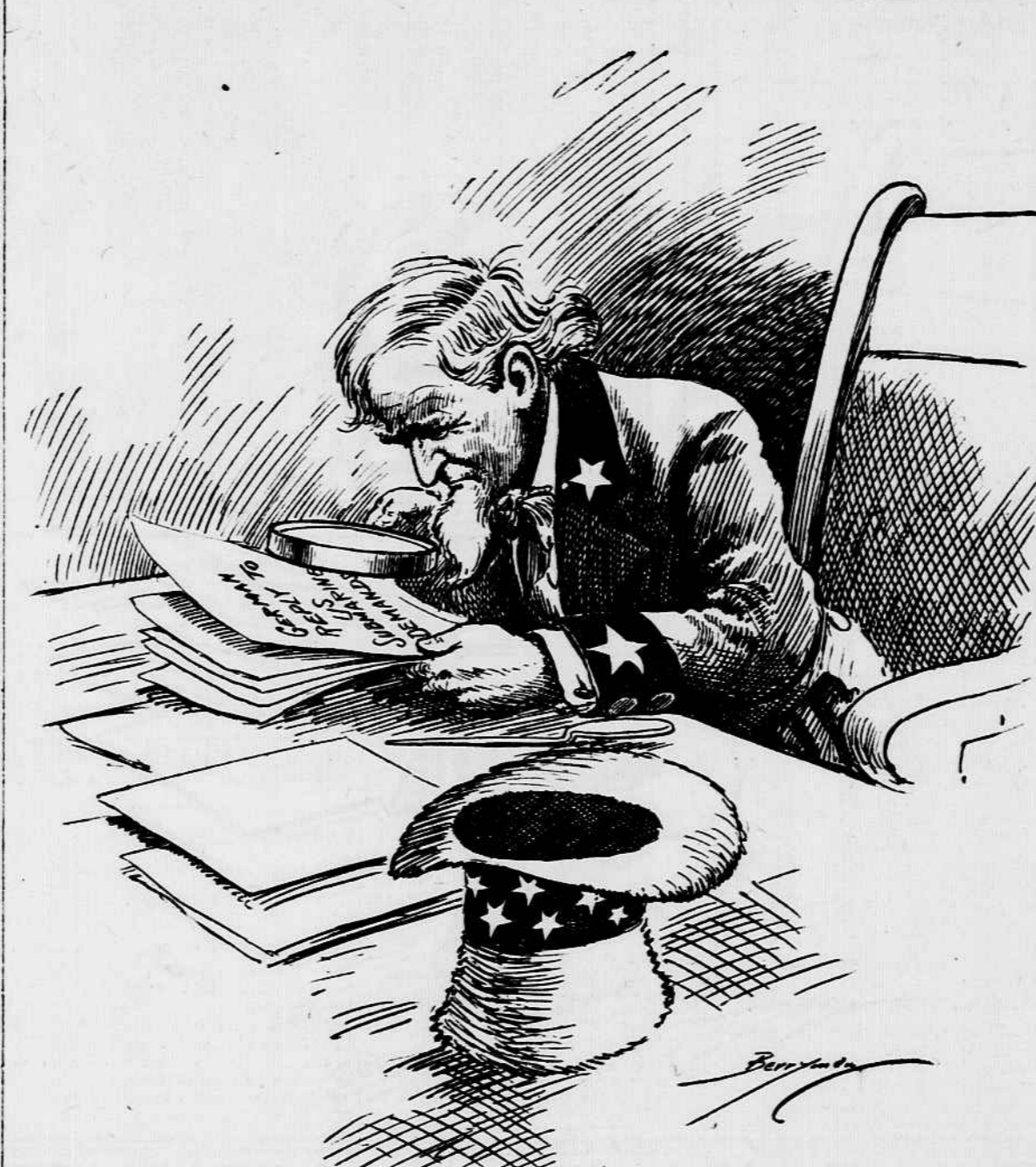
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GERMANIC ATTACKS NET FOE'S TRENCHES

Teutons Enter Several French

Positions Southeast of

Haucourt.

PARIS CLAIMS GENERAL

REPULSE FOR ENEMY

Admits Teutons Have Gained Foot-
ing at Some Points—Reports
Success Near Cappy.

LONDON, May 5.—The capture of several French trenches southeast of Haucourt on the Verdun front was announced today by the war office.

Repeated French attacks against a German position west of Dead Man hill broke down, according to Berlin.

West of the Meuse the Germans yesterday evening strongly attacked the French positions north of hill 304.

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He Makes New Faces for Soldiers Disfigured in War

A British sculptor has discovered how to give new features to men whose faces have been mutilated in battle; wearing his masks, they are able to return to their old employments. Read this article in The Sunday Star.

TWO ZEPPELINS SHOT DOWN;

NORWEGIANS BLOW UP THE L-20

One Airship Brought Down Off the Schles-

wig Coast and Another at Saloniki

During Raid.

LONDON, May 5.—Germans have lost two more Zeppelin airships, according to latest announcements.

A Zeppelin dirigible balloon was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast.

A Zeppelin raided Saloniki during the early hours of this morning, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city. The airship was subjected to a heavy fire and was destroyed. Only one of the crew of thirty on the airship escaped.

This is the third Zeppelin to be destroyed in three days. The Zeppelin L-20 was blown ashore on the Norwegian coast on Wednesday after returning from a raid on the east coast of England and Scotland Tuesday night.

The military authorities at Stavanger, Norway, blew up the Zeppelin yesterday when it began to roll dangerously in a strong wind. Soldiers fired upon the airship from a distance of sixty yards. The Zeppelin exploded with a great detonation and was burned.

SAYS MR. ROOT IS WILLING.

Game Wardens Rounding Up Some 200 Animals on Nichols Estate.

NEW YORK, May 5.—More than a score of game wardens, acting under the direction of the state conservation commissioner, today began, on Shelter Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, a remarkable drive or round up of 150 or 200 deer on the 6,000-acre Nichols estate.

The deer have been running wild in the woods and have made so many raids on the gardens that farmers appealed to the state authorities to stop their depredations.

The wardens erected a line of posts across the neck of a point at the southern end of the island, with the intention of driving the deer to the posts once the deer were driven upon the point.

The wardens stationed themselves in line about four miles away from this line of posts and began to drive the deer toward the corral.

JAPANESE LINER WARNED.

Sado Told by Wireless to Withhold Identity if Called.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—Passengers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Sado Maru, which has arrived here from Japan, after a quick voyage, reported today that the Sado picked up the following wireless message last Sunday:

"If you are called do not disclose your identity."

The message was supposed to have been sent by a Japanese steamer. The passengers say the lights were not turned on at night and the ship speeded during the remainder of the voyage.

Capt. K. Asakawa of the Sado denied having received any wireless message of the sort mentioned.

Mrs. Roosevelt Abandons Trip.

HAVANA, May 5.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt sailed yesterday for New York on the steamer Mexico, having abandoned her proposed voyage to Panama, whither she was going to meet her son Kermit and his wife and child, who was ill. A cable dispatch received here said the condition of the child had improved, making unnecessary Mrs. Roosevelt's voyage to Panama.

Conference Report Rejected.

The Senate today rejected the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill at the request of Chairman Ashurst of the Indian committee, after he had called down a fire of rebuke on the Interior Department from both democratic and republican senators.

THE EVENING STAR INFORMATION BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

THE FLY IS YOUR ENEMY

Flies are conceived in iniquity, bred in filth and lead a life of crime.

They are almost wholly preventable.

They are easily excluded from the home.

They spread communicable diseases that cause many deaths.

They occupy no place in the economy of man.

How long shall they be suffered to carry death to people?

Write today for a free booklet, which gives complete and official information on how to fight the fly. Include a two-cent stamp and address.

THE EVENING STAR INFORMATION BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

WITHDRAWAL ISSUE MAY BE REOPENED

Obregon Likely to Suggest It

at Next Conference With-

out Pressing.

CONCLUDING SESSION

LIKELY THIS AFTERNOON

American Interests Are Negotiating
With War Minister for Work-
ing the Alvarado Mines.

EL PASO, Tex., May 5.—Gen. Obregon, Mexican minister of war, may bring up the subject of a speedy withdrawal of the American troops in Mexico at his next conference with Gen. Scott, according to information from Juarez. He is not expected to press the matter, but simply to again urge upon the American conferees the danger of irritation to the Mexican people if Gen. Pershing's column remains south of the Rio Grande and of some consequent conflict that might lead to new complications.

As far as the United States is concerned, however, it is pointed out that there is not likely to be any change of attitude.

American officials expected that the final conference over the co-operation of the American and Mexican armies in the running down of bandit groups would take place today in the immigration station at the American end of the international bridge. From Juarez came the word, however, that Gen. Obregon would hardly be able to get ready for the meeting before Saturday.

May Reopen Alvarado Mines.

Gen. Obregon was considering a request of the management of the Alvarado Mining Company of Parral for permission to arm its employees for protection against bandits.

Representatives of that company and the Mexican Northern Power Company were reported at Gen. Obregon's headquarters at the immigration station for resumption of work on their properties. It was estimated that the mines would be worked, that district could, if reopened, support 2,000 people, now dependent almost entirely on the government.

Scott and Obregon Near
End of Their Conferences,
President Promises Facts

Indications today were that representatives of the United States and the Mexican de facto government, ready to hold their last conference at El Paso, would reach a final agreement on the problems arising from the American military expedition into Mexico.

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FOUR MORE REBELS COURT-MARTIALED AND PUT TO DEATH

Plunkett, Daly, O'Hanrahan

and W. Pearse Pay Extreme

Penalty for Dublin Uprising.

DECREE OF EXECUTION

FOR 16 IS COMMUTED

Fifteen Get Ten Years' Penal Servitude and One of Them

Eight.

TWO OTHERS ARE SENTENCED

Sir Roger Casement Will Be Charged,
Under